

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 19, 1891.

A SPLENDID SOUVENIR.

Free for a Club of One.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.

Fac-Simile of the Thirteenth Amendment.

We have come into possession of a war relic of priceless value—a fac-simile of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolished slavery and made this a free country indeed.

The fac-simile contains the authentic signatures of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President; Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and of 36 Senators and 115 Representatives—most of them then or since among the most prominent men in the Nation. It is a priceless collection of autographs.

We have had the fac-similes carefully engraved, so as to exactly reproduce all these autographs, and had it printed on heavy tinted paper. It makes a splendid ornament for the house or the Post.

Price, securely packed in a postpaid tube and postage paid, 25 cents.

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Remember this picture will not be sent to anyone not asked for at the time of sending one or more subscriptions.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

A Comrade in Every Township and Post.

TO SELL THE CANNONER.

"The Cannoner" is undoubtedly the best selling war-book now before the people. It is unique in its way, being the well-told actual experience of a private soldier in much of the very hardest fighting in the war.

Every veteran, especially of the Army of the Potomac, with a copy of the book, and also every man and woman whose father served in that army. It will go like hot cakes among friends.

We want a good live comrade in every Post and every Township in the country to take hold of the book and push it. Good wages can be made every day by its sale.

Send for a Township, and specify two or three other places you want if you cannot get your first copy. Ask for "terms to agents." Address:

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

SAM SHALE announces that he will surely return Texas. Has been never heard of the man who tried to split a mountain with a tomahawk.

THE TEXAS farmers say that they can nearly all the votes in the State, and they are going to have more money in politics than they have been allowed to have, or there will be the biggest row known since 1855.

LATE THIS WEEK.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers on time will please understand that the delay was caused by the removal of the office of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to its elegant new quarters on New York avenue, just west of the State, War, and Navy Building. The work of moving so large an establishment as that of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, with its presses, engines, stereotype machinery, and other appurtenances of a great printing office is an arduous one, and the wonder is that it could be successfully accomplished in the time between the issuance of the weekly editions.

"THE PENSION STRIVINGS."

The Detroit Free Press says:

Those who denounce the pension legislation now so popular with a strong as being a matter of only today or tomorrow, should study history, as written on the books of the Pension Bureau, and be wise. There were men, and not a few of them, who left the service of the United States in 1865, at the age of 16 years, and who are entitled to pensions under existing laws. Under the same laws the widows of these men may draw money from the United States. Let us suppose that the changed soldier who was 16 years of age in 1865 lived until he is 81 years of age. This would carry him to 1946, and might find him hale and hearty then. Suppose he married, at this age, the daughter of his housekeeper, aged 15 years. Old men have been known to do such things before this year of grace. Then suppose this woman lived to be 90 years old. The United States would have a pensioner of the civil war in the year 2036. This is of course an extreme case, but it is far from being an impossible one.

The war of 1862 ended 28 years ago, yet the Government still yearns for widows of veterans who served in that war the sum of \$1,262,230, as against \$28,837 paid to female survivors.

Still more surprising is the list of women who are paid pensions as widows of Revolutionary veterans. Not one soldier in that war, which ended nearly 100 years ago, has been alive for a generation, but the girls who married the veterans are still with us.

We only wish that the *Free Press's* assertions were only approximately true, and that there was more hope than there can be that a great number of the veterans of the rebellion shall live many years yet to enjoy their pensions and behold the rich fruits of their valor and sacrifices.

Unfortunately there is as little truth in the *Free Press's* statements as there usually is in anti-pension tirades.

In the first place, there are and there can be but very few men now living who were "discharged from the service of the United States in 1865 at the age of 16." The number of those who will be living in 1944 "hale and hearty" will be so small that their pensions can be paid by the tax on some little oleomargarine factory.

The next thing is that, differing from the pension laws of the wars of the Revolution and 1812, the Disability Bill expressly provides that no widow shall receive a pension unless she be married to the soldier prior to the passage of the bill. This takes the whole ground from under the *Free Press's* elaborate calculations and predictions. There is no excuse for its not knowing this, for that feature of the bill was elaborately discussed when it was on its passage, and the most was made of the fact that very many young girls married pensioners of the Revolution and the war of 1812, when the latter were very old men, in order to get pensions. It was said during the debates that these women earned their pensions by nursing the veterans during the last years of their lives, but Congress decided to put a stop to that sort of thing by the provision that no pension was to be allowed any woman unless she was married to the pensioner prior to June 27, 1890.

Let us present to the *Free Press* a few other facts for consideration:

Last year Death cleared the pension roll of 10,955 veterans of the rebellion and 7,752 widows of the same, or 17,707 in all. This enormous mortality must rapidly increase from the very nature of things. In 1885 Commissioner of Pensions John C. Black reported that the average death age of invalid pensioners was 56 years, and of their widows 61 years. The average age of pensioners then—three years ago—was 50 years, so that the average pensioner has but three years longer in which to draw his pension.

Last year Commissioner Green B. Ramm reported that his investigation satisfied him that of the whole body of living soldiers he found the immense number of 566,000 whose lives had been shortened fully 12 years from causes incident to their service. He found that there were 144,000 veterans who were 62 years of age and upward.

These figures indicate with what mournful rapidity the pension roll will shrink in the next few years.

How-not-to-do-it. It is now furnishing grave constitutional arguments against the power of the President to appoint the nine new Circuit Judges, during the recess of Congress. We believe in regard to this as we did in regard to the omissions in the Constitution which this same class of reasoners claimed deprived the Government of the right to protect itself against destruction, and also as we believed in regard to Speaker Reed's rulings; that is, that the Constitution and the laws should be construed constructively and not destructively. That is, the Constitution was made to form and preserve a Nation, not to make a way by which it could be destroyed. Consequently, when momentous contingencies arise for which it contained no provision, it must be considered that the want of that provision was an oversight which might be remedied by any expedient not in conflict with the Constitution. So with Speaker Reed's rulings. The people send their Representatives to Congress to transact public business, and they intend that the majority shall determine how that business shall be transacted, and bear the responsibility of such determination. Consequently any effort of the minority to prevent the majority's transaction of public business is wrong, and hostile to the principles which underlie our system of Government. By the same reasoning it is clear that Congress decided that the legal business of the country required nine additional Circuit Judges. This being the case, it seems equally clear that the President should proceed to promptly obey the law by appointing the Judges it provides for.

Ohio farmers are agitating a general cutting down of the fees and salaries of County officers, which they claim are disproportionate to the ability required and services rendered. They ask, with much pertinence, why men should be paid from \$4,000 to \$15,000 in office, whose abilities have never earned them half those sums in ordinary business.

BOGUS REFORMERS.

Every Legislature is afflicted with bogus "Reformers,"—blatant, unscrupulous fellows, who are "on the make,"—Reformers for revenue only. They go beyond all others in their denunciations of corporations, trusts, monopolies, combines, etc., for the purpose of attracting attention and being bought up by the frightened objects of their pretended hostility. Every State has politicians who make a business to pose as reformers and get elected to the Legislature, for the sole purpose of blackmailing corporations. They are wonderfully frothy on the floor, and industrious introducers of bills with provisions of unprecedented stringency, which somehow or other get smothered after the first or second reading. A frequent device of the sharper and bolder of these scamps is to get the bills referred to a committee, of which they are the Chairmen, or probably the only members, and then they are ready to be "seen" by the agents of their victims. While it is true that the corporations which are most prompt and liberal in their payments of hush-money are generally the ones which have the most reason to dread honest and equitable legislation, this does not diminish the offense of the blackmailers. He is a thief and a swindler all the same, though he be robbing another thief and swindler. But it is also true that many meritorious enterprises will submit to blackmail as cheaper than fighting.

It is not so very difficult to distinguish between the true reformer and the bogus one. The true one is not a noisy speculator or a prolific introducer of bills. He prepares one carefully digested, practical measure for the remedy of evils that he sees, or gives, his adherence to one that has been prepared by other honest and earnest men. He goes to work to secure the passage of this, and his vote, voice and labor in committee are all directed to this end. He does not stop with the bill "being on the calendar," and notice of the same, and of his speech on introducing it being in his home papers, but he follows it up with persistent efforts to put it through. If it fails all the world knows why—because a better measure has superseded it, or because a test vote shows that a majority are opposed to it.

The true reformer should be encouraged; the bogus one be exposed and pilloried in public contempt.

MANUFACTURING industries have sprung up in all sections of the country as the result of the passage of the McKinley Bill, but no section has received so much benefit proportionately as the South, which has denounced the measure as an enormous iniquity. The New York *Free Press* gives the following list of new enterprises started in the South in the five months which have elapsed since the passage of the bill:

A \$1,500,000 company at Middletown, to build a large iron works; a \$2,000,000 coal and coke company at the same place; three steel and iron companies at West Virginia, each with a capital stock of \$500,000; a \$1,000,000 building company in Virginia; a \$1,000,000 cotton mill company in Mississippi; a \$500,000 rolling mill at Portland, Me.; a \$200,000 water power company at Columbia, S. C.; a \$200,000 lumber factory to be moved from New England to Birmingham, Ala.; a \$200,000 lumber company at Washington; a \$100,000 brewery at Richmond, Va.; a \$300,000 land company at the same place; a \$300,000 iron factory at Atlanta, Ga.; a \$300,000 iron factory at New Orleans, La.; a \$300,000 iron factory at Covington, Ky.; a \$250,000 cotton seed oil mill company at Paris, Tex.; a \$100,000 cotton mill company at Port, Tex.; a \$100,000 quarry company, Baltimore County; a \$50,000 tannery company, Maryland; a \$50,000 machine company and \$100,000 stove company, Covington, Ky.; a \$100,000 crockery company, New Orleans.

The West Point (Ga.) Manufacturing Company has added \$50,000 worth of new machinery to its cotton mill. This addition will increase the consumption of the mill to 1,000 bales of cotton per month.

B. L. Duke, S. F. Tomlinson, Peter J. Gray and others have incorporated the Mutual Lead and Manufacturing Company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton goods. The capital stock is \$200,000. A factory is to be built at Montgomery, Ala.

The Schofield Metal Case Company, recently organized to manufacture railroad ties, has increased its capital stock \$100,000 to build a rolling mill at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The capacity of the Adams cotton mill at Montgomery, Ala., has been doubled.

THE COMRADES in Chicago have a bill pending before the Illinois Legislature providing for the construction and maintenance of a Soldiers and Sailors' Hall, to be erected by the builders of the Chicago Library. The bill provides for a Memorial Hall of not less than 15,000 square feet of floor space, which will be used as a museum of war relics, and for the Grand Army of Cook County for 50 years, rent free. It is the intention to make this the permanent headquarters, where comrades from outside the city can be received and welcomed. Another bill which they are pressing provides for the collection of the money necessary to erect this hall by an increase in the library tax levy in the city of Chicago. There should be no doubt about the passage of both bills.

THE ministers of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have voted overwhelmingly against woman representation in the councils of the Church. Their action was based on scriptural grounds, and, as usual with the opponents of woman suffrage, St. Paul's utterances were the main weapons relied on. The action of these Conferences will be something of a disappointment to the agitators of the movement, who, while expecting an adverse majority, could not have expected that its supporters would have been so meager in numbers. They rely on better success in the Conferences in the Interior and West. To us it seems ungracious old-fogeyism on the part of the preachers in the two Conferences. The women form fully two-thirds of the membership of the Church, and do more than that proportion of its work; and it seems wholly wrong to deny them a voice in its management.

ONE of the most burdensome taxes in this country is that of exorbitant passenger fares, which yearly rob the people of more money than would pay the entire expenses of the Government.

DEATH OF GEN. FULLER.

One of Gen. Sherman's ablest lieutenants has quickly followed his great leader into the shadowy ranks of the Silent Majority.

Maj.-Gen. John W. Fuller, who died at his home in Toledo, O., last week, stood high on the list of those brilliant officers who led the Army of the Tennessee in its unbroken career of victory.

Though he came of preacher stock—his father and other relatives having been distinguished Baptist divines—Nature intended him for a soldier and a successful commander of men, and splendidly did he carry out her intention. He entered business life at an early age and made a success of it, but in his heart was a love for the profession of arms. He became an officer in a fine military company in Central New York, and at the outbreak of the rebellion hastened to offer his services to the Government. He was then a leading merchant of Toledo, but his aptitude for soldiery caused him to be given the appointment of Chief of Staff to Brig.-Gen. C. W. Hill, who led a brigade of Ohio militia into West Virginia. He displayed so much ability in this position that the Governor of Ohio appointed him to the Colonelcy of the 27th Ohio—one of the new three-year regiments. He took hold of the work of converting the mass of enthusiastic young citizens into a regiment of soldiers, and soon had one of the best-drilled and disciplined regiments in the service. He was sent with it to Missouri; but its history there was uneventful, and early in 1862 it became part of the forces with which Gen. Pope conducted his brilliant campaign against New Madrid and Island No. 10. Next he was in Halleck's deliberate advance upon Corinth, and in September, 1862, he was put in command of the celebrated "Ohio Brigade," consisting of the 27th, 39th, 47th and 63d Ohio. His junior Colonels were a brilliant coterie of able and enthusiastic young men, every one of whom became Generals and made splendid records. Col. Edwin F. Noyes, of the 39th, was afterward Governor of Ohio and Minister to France; Col. Wager Swayne, of the 43d, was a son of Associate Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court, afterward became a Major-General, was Military Governor of one of the seceded States, and is now one of the leading lawyers of New York City. The fourth Colonel—John W. Sprague, of the 63d Ohio—became a Brevet Major-General.

The young commander and his brigade first gave a proof of their mettle in the fiercely-contested battle of Corinth, where Rosecrans, with 15,000 men, met and drove back the combined forces of Van Dorn and Price. The brunt of the fighting was borne by the Ohio Brigade, which behaved with splendid gallantry, and the momentum of the powerful columns of charging rebels was broken by countercharges led by Col. Fuller in person.

Col. Fuller's next achievement was a severe thrashing administered to Forrest at Parker's Crossroads, in which he captured from the rebel partisan seven pieces of artillery, a wagon-train, 400 horses, and 390 prisoners.

In the Fall of 1863 Col. Fuller marched with Gen. Sherman to the relief of the beleaguered Army of the Cumberland, and by a brilliant movement captured the town of Decatur, Ala.

When the army was reorganized for the Atlanta campaign Col. Fuller was placed in command of the First Brigade of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps, and distinguished himself at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, and Nisicaw Creek. He was then promoted to the command of the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps. With this command he splendidly sustained the shock of the rebel onslaught on the momentous July 22, 1864, before Atlanta, when Gen. McPherson was killed. The fighting was terrific. The division was attacked in both front and rear, but it never wavered, and when powder and lead were insufficient, Col. Fuller led it against its swarming foes with fixed bayonets. For his personal gallantry and splendid leadership on this hard-fought field Col. Fuller was made a Brigadier-General. He was actively engaged at Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Suwanee Creek Gap, and marched with Sherman to the sea. In the march through the Carolinas Gen. Fuller distinguished himself at the crossing of the Salkehatchie, at River Bridge, the crossing of the Edisto, Cheraw, and at Bentonville. He was brevetted a Major-General for gallant and meritorious service during the war.

In private life Gen. Fuller was admirable. True as steel to his friends and to every conviction of duty, he was a tower of strength and an example to all who knew him. With all his force of character and unbending will he was as gentle and lovable as a woman; a rough or profane word never passed his lips.

Devoted to his country, his family, his church, and his comrades and friends, there was no ostentation about his virtues. He did for each whatever lay within his power, and with all his might, but so quietly and effectively that few outside of his intimates knew how much he really accomplished. His loss to his family is beyond measure, but less only than the loss of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Army of the Tennessee, the City of Toledo, and the Baptist Church.

If you believe in silver money, testify your faith in a practical way before all men by insinuating round, hard, shining silver dollars in all payments made to you. At least ask for silver, whether you get it or not. Asking for it will show that you are earnestly in favor of it, and it will encourage others to do the same, and so aid the remonetizing movement.

THE New York *Sun* advocates concentrating all the taxes on landed property.

TRIBUNETS.

THE STORY OF A CHEAP SUIT.

I.

English Tourist—Now, no good fellow, I may as well tell you first as last that I never give tips to waiters.

Hank Hitters (reformed road agent)—Don't, eh? Throw up yer hands! No back talk now, but shall out lively!

THE SICKLE-LESS STATESMAN.

Jerry Simpson, the sickle-less statesman of Kansas—it don't pay to try to swing on style. When I was down in New Orleans, lately, I ordered a table d'hôte dinner. I believe they call it an' darned if they didn't bring me in a bill for \$11.40. I kicked, but it didn't do no good.

Friend—Then I suppose you dived right down into your stocking and paid it?

Simpson—No. I—er—that is, yes, I paid it!

Judge—What is the charge against this woman?

Officer—Drunkness and disorderly conduct.

Prisoner (loudly)—This is an outrage, your honor! I am an advocate of Woman's Rights, and was simply championing our glorious cause when that brute of an officer arrested me! But it was ever thus; there is a conspiracy to prevent us from attaining our rights, our equality to man, and—

Judge—Not in this case, madam! Ten days on the rock pile! You will find six men there already.

A HAPPY, LAZY LAND.

The attention of gentlemen who are disinclined to war between men, and especially of Anarchists and Socialists, is respectfully called to a charming archipelago of some 16,000 islands lying to the eastward of Malagascar. Not more than 600 of these are inhabited, yet all of them have a delightful climate, and a soil of such fertility that a man, with moderate labor for a few days, can produce all that his family wants for a year. He need not really work at all, for nature provides all the food that is needed, and unless a man is vain of his personal appearance no clothes are required.

Somer's Journal: Travel may broaden the mind, but it flattens the pocketbook awfully.

PERSONAL.

Comrade James E. Taylor, the great war artist, has a photograph taken of his studio and residence, at 149 Lexington avenue, New York City, which makes a wonderfully interesting picture, containing as it does specimens of all the army used during the war, and other things of interest to the war artist. The portrait of the artist himself, seated amidst his relics.

Mr. Truxton Beale, the new United States Minister to Persia, gets his baptismal name from his great-grandfather, Commodore Thomas Truxton, who helped to win the early fame of the American Navy. Mr. Beale's father is Gen. Beale, of Washington, who was an intimate personal friend of Gen. Grant.

A splendid eulogy was pronounced upon the late Gen. Robert McAllister at his funeral at Belmont, N. Y., by his old comrade, James F. Hauling, of Trenton, N. J. The eulogy referred to the dead General in the threefold relation of soldier, citizen and man. He said that out of the 90,000 officers and soldiers that New Jersey sent to the war, there were but six that achieved great prominence, and that McAllister was one of the six. The others were Kearny, Baryard, Kilpatrick, Meade and Sewall, and all six overcame themselves and the State with honor and renown. He had known Grant, and Sherman, and Thomas, and Sheridan, and McClellan, and Meade, and pretty much all of our great heroes, and not one of them was a braver soldier or truer gentleman than Robert McAllister. He spoke of him as a genuine Christian, both at home and in the camp of the war, and called him the Haverock of the Jersey Blues.

Gen. George A. Sheridan is engaged in the preparation of a lecture on Gen. Sherman. His lecture on Gen. Grant was one of his best productions on the illustrious subject, and it is thought that his forthcoming work will be fully equal to the other.

Mr. Chansey Andrews, father-in-law of John A. Logan, Jr., who is a wealthy ironmaster and railroad builder of Youngstown, O., was recently stricken with paralysis, and, as he was a man who was his partner in some enterprises, has been put into the business harness since then, with a rather heavy load to pull. Mr. Andrews is recovering slowly, but he is as yet only able to be around his house in a wheel chair. Young Logan takes a lively interest in public affairs, and expresses his views on public men and measures in the outspoken way of his father.

Capt. Wm. J. Kay was Adjutant of the 7th N. Y., and was wounded in the second day's battle of Gettysburg, a solid shot having passed through his horse and injuring the calf of Capt. Kay's left leg. The wound never properly healed, and the Captain has suffered much pain and has been almost constantly under the doctor's care. Some months ago the wound obliged him to leave his post in the money-order department of the New York Post-office. A few weeks ago Dr. Nutt, who has been treating Capt. Kay, told some of his friends that the only way to save the leg was by transplanting a skin from another man's leg. The Captain's Grand Army Post, Winchester, 197, of Brooklyn, took the matter in hand, and two men volunteered from whom was selected his skin, which was applied to the sore and tightly bound to the leg. Another contribution of skin will likely be called for before the operation is completed, but there is little doubt that the Captain's leg will be saved.

Col. William H. Morrison, 4th Ill., at present one of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, declares that the story recently circulated that he had inherited \$75,000 is absolutely false, and says that it must have been circulated by some enemy, as it has proved a vast nuisance to him, inasmuch as he has been crowded with letters from all parts of the country, asking on one basis or another for a share of the amount. The paper to which the item was first printed has at times said some very harsh things about the Colonel, and as between the practical value of the money and the honor and the harsh criticism, Col. Morrison says he decidedly prefers the latter.

Judge Walter G. Gresham, of the United States Circuit Court of Chicago, Ill., declined the nomination of the Chicago Committee for Mayor of Chicago. Judge Gresham went into the service as Colonel of the 53d Ind., and was shot out of the service July 23, 1864, while commanding the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Corps. He was afterward Brigadier-General and Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur, and has recently refused to allow his name to appear before the Legislature as a candidate for United States Senator from that State.

Miss Susan Prentiss Banks, sister of General Nathaniel P. Banks, died in New York City on Sunday, March 8. She was born in the old Banks home at Waltham, Mass., in 1826, received a good education and began her life of teaching in the public schools of her native town from 1847 to 1849 for a while in Washington, and at the request of friends opened a school of her own at Croton, N. Y. At the time of her death she was a teacher in a school in New York City. Miss Banks's remains were buried at Waltham, Mass.

Comrade A. G. Mills, of New York City, has been recently elected President of the New York Athletic Club, a social organization which has for its purpose the building up of the muscles as well as the minds of its members. Comrade Mills is also active in veteran army circles, being a member of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; of the Society of the Nineteenth Army Corps of the United Service Club, and is Vice-President and an officer of the uniformed company of the crack veteran organization, the Second Duryee Zouaves, in which regiment he served three years during the war.

Comrade Walter George Smith addressed the United Service Club of Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, March 18, on "Gen. John A. Logan and Missouri in 1864."

Gen. John W. Fuller, who died at Toledo, on Thursday, March 12, was with Fremont's command when the latter retreated from Springfield, Mo., in 1861, but he was so ill that it was impossible to move him, and he was left to the tender mercies of

FOREMAN—That's not a snow plow; it's a

WIND PLOW.

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